SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

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FREE CLINIC ADVOCATES FOR NEEDY HEALTH RIGHTS

By JUDY YUNG

In the basement of the Ping Yuen using project at 799 Pacific Ave., group of 50 college students and rking people attempt to offer free e, anemia, diabetes, hypertension, d pregnancy screening and health hts counseling to residents of inatown two evenings a week.

Calling their operation the Asian mmunity Health Clinic, the oup began service in 1971 with ree goals in mind: 1) to provide imary medical care on a drop-in sis; 2) to counsel community ople in their health rights; and 3) work as a health advocate for nsumers.

The idea of a free medical clinic s first conceived in 1970 when lian Sing of Newcomers Service nter called together doctors and encies to discuss the possibility of doctor's free counseling phone vice. Since then, the group has indled down to mainly U.C. rkeley students, with concention on operating a clinic through UC (Associated Students of the iversity of California Berkeley) nds.

Because the clinic provides field rk experience for many UC stunts, ASUC allocated $4,000 in 72-73 to the clinic, which pays for l-practice insurance, supplies, d utilities. Except for the coorator, no one is paid for their rk at the clinic.

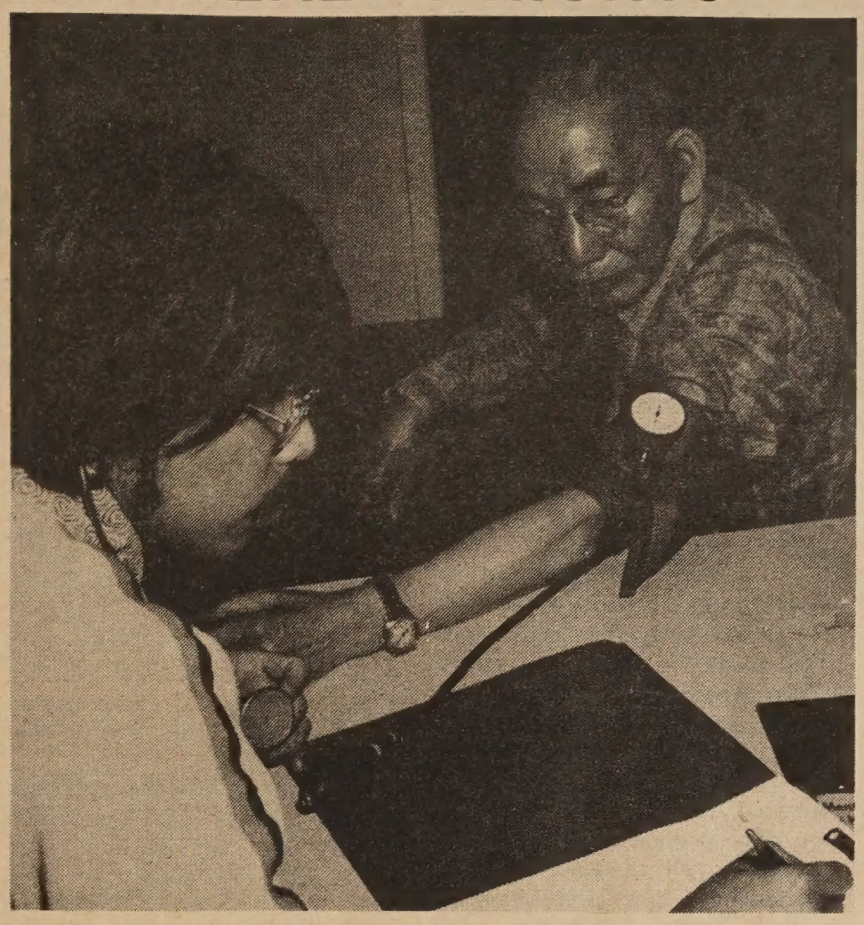
EYE SCREENING

The one monumental project the nic has undertaken since its ginning is eye screening. At its st sponsored eye screening in July, 71, 174 adults were screened. The ond time around in November, 72, over 200 persons lined up ng Stockton St. all afternoon. th the help of the Northern Calinia Society for the Prevention of ndness and private opthalmolsts, most of the people were eened.

However, the follow-up of getting se people needed glasses took nths. From 60 letters written to ndations, family associations, l local businesses for donations eye glasses, $500 came from San ncisco Foundation and $25 from Bank of Canton.

Because response to free eye eening has been so great, eye eening is still continuing at the nic three times a month on an ointment basis. Those adults ding medical attention or glasses referred to private doctors, Teleph Hill Neighborhood Health nic, or Pacific Medical Center. en staff will personally take the ient to the referral point, if essary.

s part of the eye screening pro, each patient is assigned a biual health advocate who stays the patient throughout the ointment and spends at least 45 utes discussing health concerns him.



Volunteer Joe Gee measures C. H. Lou's blood pressure at the Asian Community Health Clinic. (Henry Lui photo)

NEEDED SERVICE

Statistical results of the free eye screening program have been submitted to Northeast Medical Services (NEMS) and District Health Center #4, in hopes that they will assume the needed service.

"NEMS has $35,000 allocated for eye care for the needy. Only foot-dragging has prevented them from putting it to good use," said Terry Hall of the clinic.

The clinic hopes to continue working with other health agencies in the community in identifying and solving health problems. For example, in March, 1973, the clinic worked with eight other community agencies to provide free diabetes screening for two weeks straight.

Because the clinic now lacks a doctor, it can only offer screening, medical referral, and health rights counseling. They see about four patients each of the two nights they are open.

HEALTH ADVOCATE

They are also in the process of redirecting their energies toward advocating better health services in the community. The clinic was instrumental in pressuring Chinese Hospital to accept federal funds to build a much needed outpatient clinic and Harbor Emergency to hire bi-lingual workers. They have also come out against the plan to incorporate San Francisco General Hospital and have consistently pressured NEMS to be more accountable to the community it serves.

In the area of health rights, the clinic is adamant that inadequate health care in a rich country such as the United States is unjustifiable. In a poor community such as Chinatown, it is important that individuals understand their basic health rights, said Hall.

"People have a right to understand the medical treatment they are being subjected to; they have a right to a choice of treatment and doctors; they have a right to question a bill; and they have a right to know of any side effects caused by medication or if they are being experimented on," he said.

"If dissatisfied with health services in the community, they have a right to complain," added William Wong of the clinic. "They can even ask that health agencies open at night and weekends for their convenience."

NOT PASSIVE

Contrary to general opinion, Hall and Wong pointed out, people in Chinatown are not passive about their health. From working with patients at the clinic, they have found that often patients go from one doctor to another, hoping to find a cure to their problem. In areas of skin, kidney stones, hypertension, and diabetes, they are still depending on Chinese herbalists for treatment.

The fact that traditional Chinese practitioners still have a volume of busienss is an indication of dissatisfaction with Western medical services in the community, said Wong. Part of the reason may lie in the "neighbor" relationship Chinese doctors have with patients as opposed to the impersonal, authoritarian relationship practitioners of Western medicine have with their patients, added Hall.

In any case, as long as there is a need to improve health services for the poor in Chinatown, the Asian Community Health Clinic will continue to exist.

NEMS

Health Agency Still Facing Many Problems

By KATIE CHOY

North East Medical Services, Inc. (NEMS), a five-year pilot program in comprehensive health care, well into its fourth year, is facing an uncertain future in the midst of much criticism and a definite need for its services.

Even critics say having NEMS is better than nothing.

Supported with $1.35 million from the Health, Education and Welfare Department (HEW), NEMS serves 6,000 of Chinatown's poor, elderly and immigrant population. It provides free services in such areas as general medical, X-ray, laboratory work, medications, pediatrics, obstetrics-gynecology, minor surgery, otolaryngology, family planning, emotional health, podiatry, dentistry, preventive medicine and health education. NEMS even provides transportation when necessary.

"I see the weaknesses, but still it's good. It's better than before and it'll lead to better things in the future," said Floyd Huen, a third-year medical student observing NEMS.

CHINATOWN POOR

Dr. Tina Kwan, pediatrician for NEMS' clinic, feels NEMS should be serving, and does, the Chinatown poor who work and just make enough to be disqualified from Medi-Cal, Medicare. She said Medi-Cal, Medicare patients can go to any clinic, any doctor, and any hospital because of the federal and state aid. However, it is the families who are poor, but not poor enough to meet Medi-Cal, Medicare guidelines, who really need NEMS because they cannot afford to go anywhere else and have no health plan or insurance.

Because patients are poor, elderly or newly-arrived, many of NEMS' patients have pre-conceived ideas about what NEMS is and what doctors should be doing. Some patients never use NEMS, associating NEMS with welfare and shame. (These patients, who take up space by holding NEMS cards, are part of the quota of patients.) Other patients see the doctors but do not allow treatment. There are some patients with diabetes who refuse blood tests. Doctors cannot treat them without the tests. Thus, these patients end up in hospitals in much worse conditions.

Other patients who need operations refuse to enter a hospital, associating hospitals with death houses. And still other patients see more than one doctor for the same illness. They receive medicines from both doctors and take both, thinking the more the better. They sometimes take herbs and drugs from Hong-Kong at the same time. However, they do not realize that these drugs may interact and cause great damage.

"It's a real problem getting people to really understand that we (doctors) have real scientific knowledge. They don't understand we're trying to do everything in their best interest," sand Dr. Geoffrey Woo-Ming, NEMS medical director.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Dr. Woo-Ming feels that besides treatment and screening, even more important is educating Chinese to learn how to get better health care.

"We want to improve consumer

Continued on page 5

Fight breaks out at Chinese Hospital Meeting

A Chinese Hospital board of directors meeting January 7 to present new board members and to elect a new chairman almost ended in a fist fight.

Controversy arose when it was discovered that the Sam Yup Benevolent Association had two representatives present at the meeting—Dick Quock, president of Sam Yup, and Donald Young, delegate previously appointed by Sam Yup to serve on the hospital board.

Quock stated that a Sam Yup letter ending Young's two-year term on the board and naming him the official representative entitled him to sit on the board. Young, aided by Foo Hum of the Chinese Six Companies, showed the board a document from the Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation that indicated he was illegally ousted from his board seat. (Young has served one year on the board.)

The argument over who represented Sam Yup was especially crucial at this time because the election of a new board chairman was tied at 7 votes for incumbent Park Louie and 7 for Wing Y. Chu of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

HUM ACCUSED

Accused of supporting Young so that Chu and he would gain control of the board, Hum replied that he had no time to run the board.

"Then what are you doing here busting up the meeting?" asked Tim Jang of Young Wo Association.

In reply, Hum challenged Jang to a fight. Jang offered to "exercise" with him at the YMCA gym after the meeting. The meet between the two men never materialized.

Later in the meeting, Quock left in frustration, agreeing to bring

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EDITORIAL

TREASURE THE CHINESE MEDICAL HERITAGE

To persons in this Chinese-American community, traditional Chinese medicine is part of everyday life. Every year large quantities of herbs and patent medicines are imported to meet the needs of the community. We have also witnessed a growing number of practitioners of the Chinese healing art setting up offices here. Glancing at the community dailies, we never fail to see the increasing medicine-related advertisements.

We have never doubted the effectiveness of traditional Chinese medicine and the Chinese way of healing the sick. Acupuncture, moxibustion, Chinese herbs, ointments, wine, and dietary practices have benefited mankind for thousands of years. The Chinese medical and pharmaceutical heritage is indeed a treasurehouse full of surprises for this modern world.

However, to the larger community in America, Chinese medicine is still a novelty and a mystery. Thus far, we should thank our lucky stars that practically all the press coverage has been positive. If there is but one unfortunate happening that leads to some bad publicity, it would affect all of the professional and trade persons involved in this area.

China has been promoting combined teams of Chinese- and Western-trained physicians to treat patients. This practice should be tested and implemented in this country, especially in the Chinese-American communities.

Licensing procedures should be set up throughout the country to protect the public as well as to uphold the standards of the profession. It is not uncommon for persons in the community to find fake patent medicines and low-quality herbs. The community should work with government agencies to find ways to keep unethical crooks from creeping into the medicine market.

We also would like to see either some medical centers or medical schools set up research centers for traditional Chinese medicine. Training in Chinese medicine should be available to all physicians.

Let us open up this great treasurehouse. Let us share this treasure with everyone.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Witness to Immigration 'Barbaric' Action

(The following is taken from a letter addressed to Richard Williams, Director of U.S. Office of Immigration, 630 Sansome, San Francisco. —Ed.)

Dear Mr. Williams:

On December 20, 1973, about 1:10 p.m., Keith Kawamura and I were walking through San Francisco's Japanese Trade Center. Upon passing by the Kam Ling Restaurant, we noticed a commotion between a 6'2" Anglo male and a 5'4" Chinese male.

"What are you arresting him for? Let me see your identification," Dan Young, the restaurant owner, said.

The Anglo male ignored the request and pulled out a set of handcuffs. He said, "Wait, let me handcuff him first." Isn't this equivalent to shoot and ask questions later? Is the Anglo trying to bring 1973 back to the days of the wild, wild West?

Meanwhile, there was a struggle between the Anglo and the Chinese. The tall Anglo punched the Chinese in the midsection. Then I noticed the Chinese was bleeding on the hands where the handcuffs were. Isn't this Anglo committing the crime of assault and battery?

Dan Young protested: "You better stop it! I'm going to call the police! I'm going to call a lawyer!"

The Anglo raised his voice and pointed his finger at Mr. Young. "I'm going to have to put you behind bars where you belong for resisting arrest!" Isn't this Anglo committing the crime of intimidation?

As the Anglo was about to lead the Chinese away, an Afro-American stepped forward from the crowd and said, "You're not going to take the worker anywhere without some identification shown!" Only then did the Anglo pull out his wallet and laid it on the table for all to see. The Afro-American then copied the data and gave it to the restaurant owner. The identification card read "Michael Smirnoff, immigration officer." . . .

The handcuffed Wong was taken away. What happened afterward is not too clear as I was no longer an eyewitness. If the immigration officers went to Wong's home and saw the Green Card, why wasn't he released then? I understand he was detained for four hours. I understand he was released only after the Chinese for Affirmative Action telephoned Congressman Phillip Burton, who in turn contacted your office.

As a college student, I protest the non-professional way which borders on the barbaric with which your staff carried out their duty. Their action is a disgrace to this country! . . .

Kenneth Woon
San Francisco

(See E/W 1/2/74 for E/W coverage of this incident. —Ed.)

HATE LETTER

(Ling-chi Wang has provided E/W with the following letter, which was received November 21, 1973, by Lambert Choy of Cameron House. —Ed.)

Mr. Choy:

Regarding your participation as a plaintiff in the civil rights suit against Mr. Evelle Younger, let me definitely tell you I believe you are bringing a so-called act of injustice to your people by participating in such a suit, which can and probably has already angered the Americans of long generations born in this country, as it has me.

I have long considered our Chinese community as being law-abiding, although I have likewise considered them as haters of us—citizens of the United States.

But, I will definitely tell you I have not liked the late Chinese newcomers to this country, and will endorse and assist in any movement to end their importation further.

And you, et al, are not adding to your popularity by bringing suits of any kind against members of our Government.

If you do not like your Uncle Sammy, then go back to the land from which you came! This is only your "borrowed" country.

I just wonder what would happen to me in Peking, under similar circumstances.

Please so advise Ying Lee Kelley and Ling-chi Wang.

We certainly do not like the surly, impudent, rude, late arrivals from China who push American tourists and San Francisco natives around on the streets of Chinatown, and are even so doing elsewhere, as on the streets of the downtown area of San Francisco, even by young females. If the San Francisco Police Department cannot control these people, we will go elsewhere to get assistance from those who can and seek measures to have the bars of immigration raised against their arrival into the United States.

We do not need them. We do not want them. I do not believe this country ever needed and sought the immigration of Chinese into this country; and we do know about their stealing into this country illegally on ships.

I remember the Tong wars, which never should have been tolerated. I have not heard of "Triad."

If you feel it covers all Chinese, that is something you will have to live down; but do not attempt to shield your murderous late arrivals to this country in so doing.

Very truly,
Lucille

(I do not sign my full name and address because I am afraid of retaliation by members of some Chinese gang.)

MINIMUM HEIGHT 5'6" FOR POLICE EXAM

The minimum height requirement will remain at 5'6" for the upcoming Civil Service exam for police officer, according to Jeff Rothman of San Francisco Civil Service. The eye requirement is presently being studied by the S.F. city attorney's office and will be announced Monday.

The police exam will be reopened for applications for two weeks beginning Monday, Jan. 21.

A meeting was held Monday night in the Hospitality Room of the Bank of Tokyo for the police department to brief the Japanese community on hiring procedures.

UC BERKELEY UNION DEMANDS BACK PAY

In a precedent-setting grievance arbitration, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Union Local 1695, AFL-CIO, is demanding $2,300,000 in back pay for jobs held primarily by women and minorities. The union represents 7,000 non-academic employees at the University of California at Berkeley.

Organized and run by women for over seven years, and depending on non-professional, volunteer help, the union has won hundreds of grievance cases for individual employees from an employer who officially will neither recognize nor bargain with trade unions. The union's main concern is job discrimination affecting UC Berkeley employees.

In the present case an 11 percent wage increase, retroactive to 1972, is being sought for *all* non-academic employees. Lower-paid jobs on the Berkeley campus have always received lower percentage increases. The case is now set to go before a labor arbitrator from the American Arbitrator Association later this month.

ACUPUNCTURE SUIT PENDING

The State Board of Medical Examiners is being sued for depriving a doctor of his license for referring a patient to an acupuncturist who is not also a doctor.

Forty-one California physicians recently filed suit at San Francisco Superior Court against the board. At present, the board considers acupuncture part of medicine and has ruled that it may be practiced only by licensed physicians.

CORRECTIONS

East/West has been informed that the total judgment awarded plaintiffs in the lawsuit against Edward Chook amounted to $490 not $990, as reported in the Jan. 9 issue of E/W.

E/W has also been informed of a misquote in the article on the Chinatown Childhood Development Center (CDC). The quote in our Jan. 2 issue, attributed to Dr. Sanford Tom, stated that there are 7,000 kids under the age of 7 who need mental health care. It should have read that there are 7,000 children under the age of 7 in Chinatown, all of whom are meant to be served by CDC as a preventive measure against future mental health and adjustment problems.

THE OLD SAME JAZZ

By KEN WONG

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

When azaleas are in bloom, can the lunar new year be far behind? For the kids, Chinese New Year is Christmas and the Fourth of July rolled into one. Firecrackers, "lai sze tai gut," lion dancers, drum and gong. Red is the color. Red everywhere. Red the oranges, tangerines. Red the couplets by the door. Welcome Tigers, Lions and Kiwanians. The plum tree branches zigzag like cracks on the mirror. Pink buds pop. Fingers in a clenched fist unfolding one by one. And zing, a butterfly wings out. Hello world, ready or not? . . .

SCOOP: Don't think any of the media has covered the appointment of Stanton Tong as principal of Galileo High School. It happened last week at the Board of Education chamber just before the riot. And no, Stan is not the first Chinese-American to be principal of a high school in San Francisco. Phil Lum was principal at Polytechnic in spring of 73. Before that he was acting principal at Balboa and Samuel Gompers. And before that he was assistant principal at Galileo and an administrative assistant at Lincoln. And before that he was a student at JSF. And that's enough of that . . .

THE ONLY WAY TO GO: The Woo Brothers, Norbert and Gilbert, are about to unload their Chinese Pacific Weekly building for a quarter of a million plus. They will hang on to their paper. Since Sam Wong has bought the Brocklebank Building on the corner of Sacramento and Stockton, the 800 block of Stockton Street is a hot commodity . . . Eighty Chinese YMCA members and guests were to hold their annual dinner at the Salvation Army with a fancy spread by the cooking class. When they arrived, the door was locked. Somebody goofed. Wrong date. The famished fourscore wound up at Joe Jung's. "Hello, Col. Sanders? This is Joe Jung" . . .

HOLD THAT TIGER: In Jakarta, tigers have killed 35 cows and 7 goats in the past three months. Farmers in West Sumatra have been going to work in groups for fear they might be attacked by tigers, the Abadi newspaper reported. If those cats don't watch it, Jakarta may nike their export of tiger rugs . . . Honolulu Narcissus Festival goers will be seeing Valerie Yap doing her double sword dance. Valerie has paid her dues. When she first started out, her arms were so sore, "I had to put ice on them. It was excruciating," she said. Now she can slice beef. Right in front of your eyes . . .

THE PRINCESS OF PAPULI has plenty of papaya and she loves to give it away. Miss Hawaii Papaya Leslie Ann Chong gave away thirty cases of "the passion fruit" at the Market Produce Association convention in Dallas . . . the newsport shortage has hit the islands. Aloha Airlines boss Kenneth Char has lopped off the company's in-flight magazine. Bring your National Geographics . . . Shari Au has the lead in "A Dream Play" by August Strindberg at the University of Hawaii's Kennedy Theater. Au about that? . . . And if you're wondering about Frank Chin, he's in New York rehearsing his new play . . .

MORE SCOOP: Disc jock Ben Fong-Torres, the Rolling Stone editor and ex-E/W genius, will air a two-hour special on Bob Dylan on his KSAN Sunday show (6 p.m. to midnight). Ben doesn't know which Sabbath, but it'll have to be before Feb. 11 when Dylan pulls in at the Oakland Coliseum. Ben tracked the spokesman of the generation from Toronto to New York to Philly and Chicago. Dylan granted only three intervues—NY Times, Newsweek and R/S . . . bring ear plugs if you're going to see "The Screaming Tiger" opening today at the St. Francis. Wang Yu journeys to Japan to avenge the slaying of his family. Screaming all the way . . . Kung Fu flicks still big. ABC shooting "Men of the Dragon" in Hong Kong for teevee. Script by Dennis Bart Petticlerc, former Chron reporter who penned "Along Came Bronson."

SUPER SUDS: Importer Stanley Siegel brought 5000 cases of Tsingtao beer from mainland China. If it clicks here he'd order 50,000 cases more. The beer is brewed at a brewery in Tsingtao set up by Germans before the Boxer Rebellion . . . Jack Lee of Hom Suey Fow (Vancouver B.C.) is one of the city's top flacks. Said Lee, "I've done well in p.r. in this town for two reasons. I have contacts and I have never tried to misrepresent anything to the media." A bottle of Cutty Sark on Xmas is a bottle of Cutty Sark. Remember that, journalism students . . .

CONFESSION OF A YELLOW SCREAMING ZONKER EATER: Well, this is it, boys and girls. Your Uncle Ken is taking off again. The column is getting to be a chore. When it feels like work we have to quit and unwind. Meanwhile, we have asked management to fill the gap with writers as Herb Caen, Henry Kissinger and Minnesota Fats. And a Fat Choy to you too. Gung Hay . . .

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VIC LEE: KRON'S ASSIGNMENT EDITOR

Vic Lee, KRON-TV newsroom assignment editor, takes a cigarette break. (Connie Hwang photo)

By LINDA YEE

Born in Shanghai, educated in Japan, and former student body president of San Jose State, he is now the afternoon assignment editor in KRON-TV's news department.

He's a man of three different cultures and always considered it to be to his advantage.

Victor Lee was born 27 years ago in the province of Shanghai in mainland China. After his birth, his family moved to Japan where he attended American schools in Tokyo. He speaks fluent Japanese and English, as well as Mandarin.

He came to the United States in 1964 and entered San Jose State as a political science and pre-law student.

MEDIA BACKGROUND

Lee's background in the media is expansive. His father was the foreign correspondent for the Central News Agency, an international wire service, during World War II and who is now serving as a correspondent based in Tokyo.

Lee's background includes a year's stint in New York working in sales for a marketing firm and also an internship with the *New York Times* during the summer months.

He finally joined UPI and was sent to Portland, Oregon as a general assignment reporter before being transferred to the Los Angeles offices. He was the evening broadcast editor for UPI before KRON hired him as a newswriter.

CHALLENGING

"The assignment desk," said Lee, "is the most challenging job. It is the heart of the newsroom."

He sends KRON's eight reporters on different assignments each day and "scans about 20 newspapers a day" besides looking over the wire services as news sources.

"Your own experience in news is also important in developing news ideas," said Lee.

He never found it difficult to secure his various positions in the media because, he said, "I knew the business and did my job."

"What I regret," he emphasized, "was not being able to speak fluent Chinese." He's proud of his three cultures, and the subject of race never hit him until he came to the United States in the middle of the Civil Rights movement.

"I like people and I want to know more people. I don't see the different races," he said.

ASIANS IN MEDIA

He does recognize that there are not enough Asian news people in the business. "Each station has one Chinese newscaster—it's tokenism, but then it's a start," he said.

The pressure to hire more minority in television and radio, Lee said, was brought on by FCC regulations, public opinion and minority groups.

"Our station is pretty good about hiring minorities," Lee said, "and it is difficult to get a job in any major market."

As far as news being covered in San Francisco, he said the station was "covering more ethnic community news than any other city probably because of the area size of the city." He said this city was a very "involved" city and because of its compactness, it was a good city for news.

As an assignment editor, he feels he has a dual responsibility. He can not pass up news happening in Chinatown, but he also has to look at the overall audience of the television station. He, along with the producers of the news shows, must decide how each news item is played and what importance it has in the events of the day, no matter what ethnic community it is from.

"News has to be factual, truthful and relevant," Lee said, "and I have an obligation to myself; and the newsmen as well have an overall responsibility to see to it that the news is reported in that way."

FURNISHINGS SCENE AT THE ICEHOUSE

What's new in the furnishings scene can be seen at the Winter Home Furnishings Market, January 20–25, at the Icehouse, 151 Union St.

At the forefront in '74 furnishings is the "All-American" look, dominated by American Provincial, American Indian, the "Blue Jeans" and "Butcher Block" natural look, and the mighty oak. Sharing the spotlight are a dash of Art Deco, the "total room" concept, the all-upholstered look, leather and suedes in pastel shades, manmade materials teaming with the natural, space-saving wall and storage units, wall coverings of Oriental textures in earthy tones, handcrafted natural cork and miniprints.

CHINESE DOCTORS VISITING U.S.

PEKING — A group of Chinese doctors left Peking January 1 to tour Canada and the United States. The group specializes in the reattaching of severed limbs, a skill that has received much medical attention and publicity in China. The delegation is led by Dr. Chen Chung-wei.

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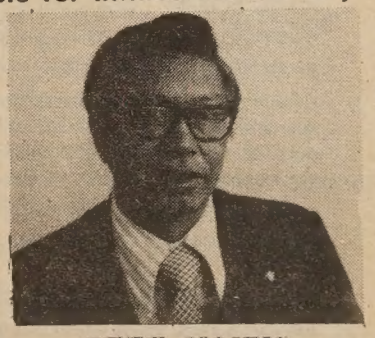

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

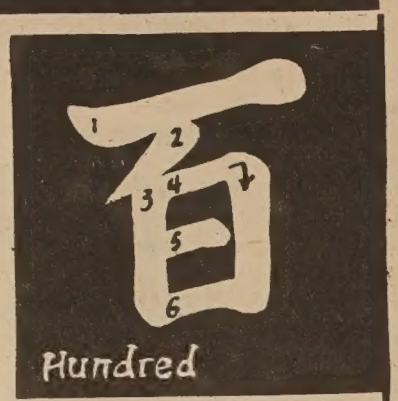
BY GORDON LEW

"HUNDRED"

Combine the words "one" and "white" and you'll have the Chinese word "hundred." The word "white" is used in this connection because of its sound and not of its meaning. "White" is pronounced quite similar to "hundred."

Lily is "hundred-closed-flower." A pleated skirt is a "hundred - folds - skirt." The word "hundred sometimes means "all." Therefore all things can be written as "hundred things," all animals "hundred animals," all fruits "hundred fruits," etc.

In many instances "hundred" is used to mean all varieties. "Department store" in Chinese becomes the store of "hundred merchandise." Encyclopedia is the complete book of "hundred classifications."



Cantonese **BAHK** Mandarin **BAI**

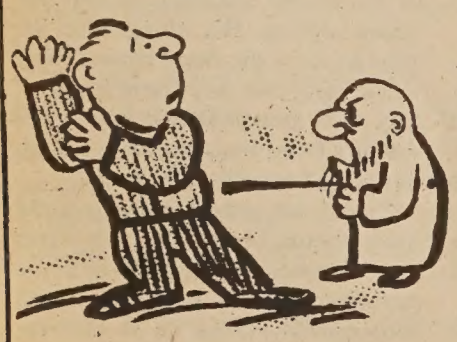
Due to superstition, many Chinese avoid using the word "death." What do they use instead? Well, sometimes they would use "hundred years" to mean death. "After a hundred years" means "after death."

Once at a birthday party for a 100-year-old man, one of the guests came up to congratulate him.

"Grandpa, I hope you'll live to 120. . . ."

Hearing this, the old man went into a fit of anger and drove the well-wisher away, saying:

"I don't depend on you for a living. Why do you have to come around and set a limit to my age?"



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School Board Postpones Integration Decision

By MABEL NG

The San Francisco Unified School District was notified Friday that its application for $3.5 million in federal aid for secondary schools integration will not be considered. However, a separate application for aid for the elementary schools already desegregated will be considered.

Dr. Edward Aguirre, U.S. Regional Commissioner of Education, notified Acting Superintendent Lane DeLara that the application for secondary school aid came too late to meet a December 26 deadline. On that date, the Board of Education was to have submitted approved integration and pupil assignment plans for secondary schools. It failed to do so and was given an extension to January 8.

When the board met on January 8, it rejected the integration and and assignment plans recommended by Superintendent Steven Morena, which called for integrating only grades 7 and 10 this coming fall, and grades 8, 9, 11 and 12 in the next two years.

The board, instead, after a five-hour public hearing which began with a riot, adopted guidelines for a new plan which must be submitted for approval by the district staff at the board's February 5 meeting.

The new plan calls for desegregation in grades 7, 8, 9 and 10 this coming September, and grades 11 and 12 during the coming two years. The plan must also stay within a 15 percentage point deviation on racial balance at each grade in each school, keep intact as many sixth grade classes as possible in the promotion to the seventh grade, and keep intact special schools like Lowell and O'Connell.

The district staff was also told to study the possibility of a complete restructuring of secondary schools as well as to get adequate community feedback before coming back to the board on February 5 with the new plan.

MARCH FONG RACE OFFICIAL

Assemblywoman March K. Fong made official her intention to run for California secretary of state at press conferences held here, in Los Angeles, and in Sacramento January 10.

A four-term member of the state legislature, Ms. Fong, if elected, will become the first Asian and woman to hold that office in California (E/W 1/2/74).

DEAK & CO. TRANSFERS MONEY TO CHINA

Deak & Co. of California, Inc., 182 Geary St., announces that it can make money transfers to individuals, firms and banks anywhere in the People's Republic of China at current exchange rates. The present rate is Renminpi 1.90 per U.S. $1.

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Ed Wong resigns from City Plannin

OAKLAND — The mayor's office here recently announced the resignation of Edward B. Wong from the Oakland Planning Commission.

Wong's resignation was submitted to the office December 27. In part, it read, "Due to commitments of many years ago, I find it impossible to fulfill the duties of the commission."

On the planning commission since 1970, Wong was most recently a defendant in a taxpayers' lawsuit against his dual role as planning commissioner and a member of Oakland Chinatown Redevelopment, Inc. (OCRI), one of three developers bidding for the Oakland Chinatown redevelopment project (E/W 12/5/73).

The Oakland Redevelopment Agency (ORA) moved to drop OCRI from consideration on grounds of possible conflict of interest and later also rejected the remaining two proposals on grounds of inadequacy (E/W 12/12/73).

New proposals will be submitted to ORA in February. Wong's recent resignation may clear the way for him to remain active in the OCRI proposal, although Vice-Mayor Raymond L. Eng has also been criticized for his participation in OCRI.

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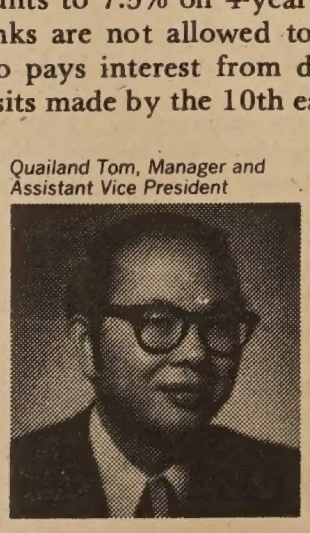
Quailand Tom, Manager and Assistant Vice President



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NEMS

(Continued from page 1)

patient) awareness so they know ow to get services, private insurnce, so on. We want to provide ome comprehensive health service n Chinatown. We want our conumers to understand what they are ntitled to and how to get it as well s to know basic elements in taking are of themselves," said Dr. Wooling.

"Patients are so demanding. It's a ow process," he added.

Patients are just one of NEMS' roblems. "Records are always a roblem. You have seamen who avel all over (and whose medical ecords are likewise scattered)," said r. Gilbert Won, a half-time doctor ith NEMS in internal medicine.

Records are also somewhat attered at NEMS. Private doctors e 70 per cent of NEMS' patients nd therefore hold these records. or another doctor to obtain the reords, the patient must sign release rms.

"We finally got our central edical file going. It doesn't comare to a one-door health clinic's ut it's three-four-fifty per cent nproved," said Gilbert Lum, EMS project director.

ASSEMBLY LINE

One problem is that many private octors treat NEMS patients like an sembly line, said Huen.

"Twice a week, two medical docrs come to give medical exams. It's five-minute line. There's no opal exam, no breast exam, no eck of the abdomen, and no quesoning of recent symptoms. Of urse these patients just come beuse they need exams for jobs and hool, but it's a bad attitude that mes with the system—if it's free, u get what you deserve," he said.

Inner-staff fighting is another oblem. The administration is ing criticized by staff members d the private doctors, and private ctors are being criticized by staff d administration, Huen added.

Dr. Woo-Ming said inner-staff hting is common in any organtion. He said the inner-staff hting was brought to HEW's ention and as a result, NEMS had fight even harder to avoid a cut in nding this year.

"We have 11 community aides rving 6,000 patients. (HEW quires an outreach program with mmunity aides in health educan and preventive medicine.) In est Oakland, they have two serg 35,000 patients. We're hinese) too honest. They play the me better than we," he said, aning West Oakland has gotten ay with only two aides and has en allowed to serve more patients.

Dr. Woo-Ming concluded that the inese have to become more unifi.

TIED UP

HEW presents another problem NEMS. Placing its national cria and guidelines on a unique uation in Chinatown has tied MS up. It has prevented NEMS m serving more than 6,000 pats, not allowed NEMS to provide pital care, and is pressuring MS to take in more Medi-Cal, dicare patients to bring more ney into the program so that the gram can be self-sustaining regarding persons who really need NEMS' services).

"HEW doesn't realize that only 20 per cent of the Chinatown population has Medi-Cal, Medicare," said Lum.

Many Chinese refuse the aid, thinking it's like welfare. Others cannot qualify because according to one doctor, they do not fit into the aged, blind, disabled or broken homes categories. "What about the family with six children and both parents who work but are just sustaining?" asked the doctor. They do not qualify for Medi-Cal, Medicare and therefore cannot afford to get sick, he said.

NEMS began as a result of federal policy, and the planning was done by Chinese Hospital staff. In 1966 the Office for Economic Opportunity (OEO) started comprehensive health centers in inner city ghettoes. It was found that most ghettos did not have any medical hospitals, clinics and doctors. Thus OEO established one-door health centers where all medical services are provided in one central location and where the clinics hire their own doctors and staff personnel. However, in Chinatown the situation was unique.

SAFEWAY ALLEGORY

Lum said it was like the allegory—Chinatown had all "Mom and Pop" grocery stores; then Safeway came in and said working for it would benefit more customers. He said the allegory applied in that Chinatown already consisted of many doctors.

"We had resistance from the doctors. It was asking them to cut their own throats," said Lum.

Thus NEMS was set up under a "capitation–private practice/model," where poor patients can see private doctors and where NEMS pay private doctors 75 per cent of their fee up to a certain amount of visits, after which private doctors must (under contract) provide free medical services.

Thus, over-utilization of NEMS' services increases the cost tremendously, and NEMS has been criticized for under-utilization.

NEMS BUDGET

The majority of NEMS' budget goes to staff salaries. In half a year, about $450,000 went to these salaries, $70,000 to private doctors, and $20,000 to specialists. There are 70 staff members, which include one project director, one medical director, one dental director, two part-time doctors in internal medicine, one full-time pediatrician, 14 primary physicians and 40 specialists.

There is an outreach program consisting of one team for the clinic and three for the private sector. Each team consists of one nurse and two or three community aides. A nursing supervisor is in charge of all teams.

A social worker, nutritionist and a health educator work with the teams. Another social worker in the clinic coordinates mental health problems.

NEMS is working with other groups to prevent duplication of work. It has liaisons with North East Mental Health Services, the Public Health Department, Public Health Center #4, and On Lok.

Only recently, NEMS received a $14,000 grant from the California Regional Medical Project to do research in hypertension.

BOARD STRUCTURE

Aside from a peer review committee which looks towards quality care, a grievance commitee to handle patients' problems and a pharmacy committee, NEMS has a board of directors, consisting one-third of recipients (patients) who are nominated and elected by all recipients through secret mail ballot.

Another third of the board consists of physicians, dentists, and other health providers. The final third consists of community representatives, including the Public Health Department and the San Francisco Dental Society. The last two-thirds of the board are elected through a nominating committee made up of board members.

Concerning the future of NEMS, Dr. Woo-Ming said community cooperation and physician cooperation was needed in devising a system of health maintenance and some type of prepaid health plan on a sliding scale.

"The federal government can help pay for the poor, but we need community support behind NEMS to get federal monies. And the rich should be able to use NEMS' services, providing they pay for it," said Dr. Woo-Ming.

He also said NEMS has already initiated plans, starting Feb. 1, for co-payment of medicines (patients pay 50 cents and NEMS pays an average of $3 per medication) and eyeglasses.

"It's (NEMS') main weakness is it is here for now and then may be gone (tomorrow). Only the federal government has the money for national health services (or for projects like NEMS)," said Huen.

AGENCIES SPONSOR TUTORIAL WORKSHOP

The YMCA, YWCA, Cameron House, and Chinatown–North Beach Tutorial Services, Inc. will be sponsoring a tutorial workshop Saturday, Jan. 19, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the auditorium of Commodore Stockton Elementary School, 950 Clay St.

The workshop will focus on methods of tutoring Chinese children through the use of English as a Second Language (ESL) approaches and will include discussion on cultural and language problems of Chinese children.

The workshop is open to the public. Tea and coffee will be served, but participants are encouraged to bring a bag lunch.

ART SOCIETY SPONSORS CONCERTS, CLASSES

BERKELEY — The American Society for Eastern Arts is sponsoring four concerts Friday nights at 8 at St. John Presbyterian Church, 2640 College Ave. Admission is $1.50 for students and $2 general.

Balinese music and dance demonstration will be offered Jan. 25; a Chinese classical music concert Feb. 1; a North India flute concert Feb. 15; and music by Lou Harrison March 1.

In addition to the concerts, the society is offering classes in Balinese, Chinese and Japanese instrumental music and dance continuously through March.

For more information, call 433-1791.

Nutritionist Advocates Beans in Place of Meat

By VIRGINIA LEUNG

(Virginia Leung is a nutritionist with Northeast Medical Services—Ed.)

The sudden rise of food prices, particularly meat products, has forced many of us to reduce our meat consumption. Many have depended on meatless dishes by using cheese, milk, eggs and fish. However, these are not too inexpensive! Some finally have resorted to the good old forgotten dried peas and beans for part of their daily protein supply.

One point to be made is that consumers can lower their meat consumption by supplementing their diet with other protein foods, particularly dried legumes. Unfortunately, in our affluent society, beans have a connotation of poverty. Rarely does one see commercials for beans flashing across the TV screen. Bean recipes often appear in women's magazine articles dealing with planning meals for welfare budgets. They are identified as the "poor man's" meat. Only recently, with the "hippie" movement of returning to nature and the rise of "vegetarianism," have beans become an important part of the diet of sub-cultural sects.

PART OF ETHNIC DIET

Yet, when one reviews the history of various ethnic groups, one will notice that this item has long been accepted as a good and important constituent in people's diet. For instance, in the Middle East people did and still do depend on chickpeas (garbanzo beans), lentils and other beans as major sources of protein foods. For the Mexican, Central and South Americans, rice and beans (Pinto and other beans) are their main protein food. In America, black-eyed peas and ham hocks was one of the main dishes in the South, particularly of the Blacks.

In China, soy beans have been an important food in our diet, particularly for the vegetarians. It is the most versatile food from which dozens of other products are processed—soy sauce, soy bean milk, bean curds, parched beans, and dried bean curd sheets, which in turn are processed into mock roast duck and barbecued pork.

Most of us depend on our daily supply of protein and iron from meat, fish, and poultry. Dried legumes, too, are high in protein, iron and vitamin B, are a good source of calcium, and are low in fat, especially cholesterol and saturated fat. Pound for pound, we get similar protein supply in beans as meat, but at a much lower cost.

It is true that the protein quality of beans is not as high as meats or dairy products. However, if we have a mixed diet of both animal and plant products, we need not worry about poor nutrition.

CALORIC VALUES

There is a common belief that "beans" are fattening because they are too starchy. However, their caloric and carbohydrate values are no higher than other starchy food or sweets we eat.

Also, sometimes fat pork or bacon drippings is added to beans to enhance the flavor or palatability, which increases the caloric values. So in serving beans, one should balance the meal and decrease the amount of other starchy foods.

One other aspect of the nutritional value of beans which shouldn't be overlooked is their low fat content. Protein foods such as meat, eggs, and dairy products are high in saturated fat and cholesterol. Those cutting down on saturated fat and cholesterol intake to prevent coronary heart diseases should know that substituting part of the dietary protein with beans can assist in lower fat content in diet.

CHINESE USE OF BEANS

Most Chinese are familiar with the use of black beans, black-eyed peas, mungbeans, red beans and soy beans in bean curds. Black beans can be used in soups and stew with shin beef or soup bones. Black-eyed peas make a delicious stew with pork bones. Mung and red bean soup with sugar is a very nourishing snack or dessert.

Besides these traditional Chinese bean products, one can try using canned pinto or red kidney beans with ground beef for a Mexican dish of Chili con carne, or use these and canned garbanzo beans with salad dressing to make a delicious bean salad. Hearty soups can be prepared with lentils, split peas and navy beans, soup bones and vegetables and served with either a sandwich or salad to make a quick, nourishing lunch.

There are many other types of dried legumes on the market. Be adventurous, pick them up from the grocery shelves and have fun experimenting.

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CHINESE HOSPITAL: AN INSTITUTION OF, FOR, AND BY THE CHINESE COMMUNITY

By H. M. LAI

People call it "The Chinese Hospital" in English, but in Chinese it is more appropriately known as Tung Wah Yi Yuen (東華醫院), short for "Hospital for the Kwangtung Chinese" (廣東華人醫院).

This unique Chinatown institution was established by the Chinese in America, through their own efforts, to serve the Chinese in America. Ever since its opening almost half a century ago, thousands of Chinatown residents, and out-of-towners as well, have passed through its doors seeking medical treatment. Many Chinese-Americans have first seen the light of day in its maternity wards.

The hospital, which officially opened its doors 48 years ago, did not come into being overnight; rather, it was the logical end product of long decades of difficult struggles by the Chinese in America.

INITIAL ATTEMPTS

When the Chinese first immigrated into this country during the 19th century, they were the target of much discrimination and racial prejudice. In the field of medical care, governmental authorities were totally disinterested in providing clinics or hospitals for their welfare. Most public or private hospitals refused to accept Chinese as patients. Also, such institutions were located at a distance from Chinatown. Thus to go to a hospital, a Chinese would have to venture out of the protective shelter of Chinatown and run the risk of exposing himself to rock-throwing attacks, beatings, or robberies by hoodlums.

Even if he should arrive at the hospital unscathed, the average Chinese did not know much English and thus could not communicate with American doctors. Moreover, in those early years, most Chinese had little understanding of, and less faith in, Western medicine. Because of these factors, the Chinese community was forced to establish its own medical care units.

DISTRICT COMPANIES

Shortly after their arrival in California, district associations (會館) or companies were formed among the Chinese for social control, protection, and charitable activities. As early as the 1850s, each district association established buildings used as hotels and "hospitals" for their own constituents. These so-called "Halls of Great Peace" (太平房) provided only minimal services, and it did not take much deep thought to realize that such health facilities were inadequate.

Some progressive-minded Chinatown leaders early recognized the need for better-equipped and better-organized health institutions. As early as the mid-1870s, the directors of the Chinese Six Companies petitioned the Chinese minister in Washington for permission to establish a Chinese Hospital (中華醫院). In taking this action, they were probably inspired in part by the recent successful opening of the Tung Wah Hospital (東華醫會) in Hong Kong.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL

The Tung Wah Hospital was established by Hong Kong Chinese merchants in 1872 to make medical treatment available to the Chinese population. Many of its directors came from business firms with close financial and personal relations with their overseas compatriots. Thus from the beginning it also provided services for Chinese abroad.

For many years, the Hong Kong hospital maintained a "Coffin Home" (東華義莊) as a temporary depository for coffins of dead Chinese shipped from abroad. The hospital then transshipped these on to the dead person's family or relatives in China.

For many years, the Hong Kong hospital maintained a "Coffin Home" as a temporary depository for coffins of dead Chinese shipped from abroad.

Besides this, the Tung Wah Hospital customarily kept two to three empty coffins (金山棺) on board ships sailing between Hong Kong and the Americas, to be used in the event some Chinese passengers should pass away during the voyages.

The activities of the hospital extended also into other areas. For example, rescued slave girls kidnapped in China and sold in America were shipped back to the Hong Kong hospital to be reunited with their families or relations. Failing this, the hospital would then endeavor to find a suitable husband for the girl.

In times past, overseas Chinese have contributed generously to the support of the institution. Similarly, the Tung Wah Hospital reciprocated by helping to raise funds in Hong Kong for charitable undertakings among the Chinese abroad.

BUILDING ATTEMPTS

But the wheels of progress turned slowly, and it was not until a decade later that the San Francisco Chinese consul general and the presidents of the Chinese Six Companies were able to complete plans to the proposed facility, using the Hong Kong Tung Wah Hospital as a model.

The Chinese raised a sum of money and purchased a parcel of land in the southern outskirts of the city. Construction was about to begin when the authorities stepped in and forbade further proceedings on the grounds that the promoters only intended to use "objectionable" Chinese systems of medical treatment!

The next attempt came in 1899 when a group of 21, including both Chinese and whites, incorporated as the Chinese Hospital of San Francisco. The hospital and dispensary, known as the "Yan Chai I Yun" (仁濟醫院), was to be located in the vicinity of Chinatown. Only Western medicine was to be practiced. However, this project apparently did not proceed further, perhaps because Western medical practice was too radical an innovation for the Chinese to accept at that time.

TUNG WAH DISPENSARY

Instead, about a year later, on February 6, 1900, another institution opened its doors to serve the health needs of the Chinese community. A new dispensary was established under the leadership of Chinese Consul-General Ho Yow (何佑) and the Chinese Six Companies. Called the Tung Wah Yi Kuk (東華醫局) in Chinese, it was the namesake of the Tung Wah Hospital of Hong Kong.

The facility was first located at 828 Sacramento St. (approximately the site of the present Chinese Playground). After the 1906 fire and earthquake, it moved to 14 Trenton St. (behind the present site of Chinese Hospital).

An interesting fact is that patients of the dispensary had a choice of consulting either Western doctors or Chinese herbalists; for at that time, U.S. Chinese were still in a transition stage in their acceptance of Western medicine. This Tung Wah Dispensary, then, was the first community-established medical institution among the U.S. Chinese and the forerunner of the Chinese Hospital.

The Chinese Dispensary in the early 1900s.

HOSPITAL PLANNING

The dispensary served the Chinese well for almost two decades. But housed in a small 25- by 60-foot building, the facility was inadequate for the needs of the community. Around the end of the second decade, the Six Companies headed a drive to raise money for expansion and remodeling of the institution. However, the $20,000 raised fell short of the required amount. Moreover, no land was available adjacent to the Dispensary and the plans had to be shelved temporarily.

In 1920, a parcel of land near the Dispensary was acquired. Now at last perhaps the renovation could be realized, and the Six Companies convened a meeting of 15 representative community organizations to make more concrete plans.

Certain community leaders with vision pushed a bold proposition—why not establish a modern hospital? This put the situation in a new light.

It was a greater undertaking than had at first been envisioned and would require more thorough planning and more funds than were then available. Also, at that time, donations for a great drought and famine in China were already straining the slender financial resources of the Chinese community. Hence, the project was again tabled.

15 ORGANIZATIONS

In October 1922, the representatives from the same 15 community organizations reconvened. These groups represented a rather broad spectrum in the community as it was constituted at the time. Heading the list and generally speaking for the community were the Chinese Six Companies (中華總會館) and its seven component district associations (寧陽, 肇慶, 合和, 岡州, 陽和, 三邑, 人和).

Chinese business interests were represented by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (中華商會). The Chinese American Citizens Alliance (同源會) spoke for the growing number of native-borns. Chinese Christians found their spokesmen in the Chinese Christian Union (華人基督教聯會) and the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association (基督教男青年會).

The list was completed with delegates from the three largest political forces then in Chinatown: the Chinese Nationalist Party (國民黨, Kuomintang); the Constitutionalist Party (憲政黨); and the Chee Kung Tong (致公堂, Triads). These 15 organizations became the founding members and today each has a seat on the Hospital Board of Trustees.

The assembled made a bold decision: Forget the expansion of the Dispensary; go all out to build a new hospital. The hospital will be named the Chinese Hospital or "Tung Wah Yi Yuen" (東華醫院). $200,000 to be raised by donations will defray construction and equipment costs. In August 1923, the lot where the hospital now stands was bought for $10,500.

COOPERATIVE SPIRIT

At this time, the Alien Land Laws banned alien Asians fro buying real property. Howev native-borns were eligible, a three Chinese-Americans on t hospital planning committee lowed their names to be used the property deeds and on t various other necessary licens permits and legal documents conform to the law. Such was t cooperative spirit exhibited in t community in those days.

Rev. Chan Lok Shang (陳樂生) was the sparkplug of t project; therefore, he was elect to lead the fund drive. By ea 1923 the campaign was in f swing. In spite of the limited nancial resources of the Chine in America, the drive was a gre success. In the Bay Area alo where about 20,000 Chinese dwe $145,000 was raised! Mon flowed in from all parts of t country and even from Hong Ko and Shanghai. By the beginning 1925, the goal of $200,000 h been reached.

It should be noted that throu out this period practically all the community were in support the enterprise. There was lit petty bickering. There was c tainly no fear that the fund may have been inadequate. Eve one knew that here was a job be done, and all were ready to h overcome difficulties as th cropped up.

OUTSIDE OPPOSITION

The only vocal opposition ca from outside the community. T site was on the fringes of Chi town at that period. Several whi in the neighborhood petition the Board of Supervisors, dec ing that the proposed hospital not within the boundaries Chinatown. They feared that proximity of the facility wo spread communicable disea Also, they argued, after the C nese moved in, real estate va in the surrounding area would preciate. However, the Chin Hospital planners presented th case effectively and the Board Supervisors finally gave the ahead signal after a public hear

Construction began in 1924 was completed a year later. April 18, 1925, Chinese Hosp held its grand opening befor proud Chinese community. We long festivities accompanied opening. Indeed Chinatown ha right to celebrate; for here w modern hospital the Chinese c munity could call its very ow was a facility comparable to best in the country.

HARD TIMES

After the opening of the hospital, the old Dispensary bu ing was dedicated completely the Chinese medical departm for at that time, many Chi still preferred the tried and traditional practices of their na land. Thus both institutions ried on as before, administerin the poor and sick free of charg

Within six months after the s of operations, the donated fu were exhausted. Many staff m bers resigned, disgruntled bec of the alleged low remunerat The Chinese Six Companies

(continued on page 7)

Continued from page 6

Community Chest had to donate money toward the hospital's operating expenses. The Hong Kong Tung Wah Hospital and the Bank of Canton also came through with sums earmarked for purchasing income property to help fund hospital operations.

In 1928, the Chinese Six Companies organized a committee to take care of hospital maintenance. A goodwill lion dance sponsored by this committee during Chinese New Year in 1929 was so successful in raising funds that this was adopted as an annual event to solicit money to support the hospital.

The fledgling hospital was learning to stand on its own; but the depression of the 1930s nearly frustrated it again. Donations to the hospital declined sharply. Because of the hard times, many patients delayed payment of bills or did not pay at all. Concurrently, Chinese in America were also donating huge sums to help the motherland fend off Japanese aggression, thus reducing even further potential sources of funds.

PROSPEROUS TIMES

World War II brought an end to the Great Depression. Wartime prosperity also brought better times to the hospital, as income from rental properties and the hospital increased. In March 1941, the hospital finally was cleared of all debts, and by 1945 it had even accumulated a $23,000 surplus in its books, for the first time in its history. In subsequent years, additional rental properties were purchased to further strengthen the hospital's financial position.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion laws and the entrance of thousands of Chinese war brides made the hospital even busier as Chinatown experienced a population explosion and expectant mothers practically had to stand in line as they awaited their turns to enter the hospital's maternity ward. These indeed were prosperous times for the institution. The hospital's future seemed assured.

PRESENT PROBLEMS

More than two decades have passed since the hospital's newly found "affluence." Today, payments from medical insurance carriers and patients just about meet the hospital's day-to-day operating expenses. Capital expenditures and improvements, however, still depend on money derived from other sources. In recent years, approximately half of this money is provided by rents collected from 12 pieces of real property owned by the Chinese Hospital Foundation. A quarter comes from gifts and donations, and an eighth from the annual Chinese New Year lion dances and scroll sales.

For the last two decades the hospital, as a facility, has not been able to keep up with the latest developments in modern practice. A 1962 report (the Anderson Report) pointed out major deficiencies in the physical plant, the administration, and the medical staff organization of the institution. It could not even meet the minimum standards set by the Federal Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH).

Also, a study by the State Engineer's office has revealed that the hospital does not meet 1947 safety standards for earthquake and fire. And according to the Bay Area Comprehensive Health Council master plan, all such non-conforming hospital facilities will be phased out in San Francisco before the end of the 1970s.

What was a modern hospital in 1925 has become substandard. Time has left her behind. However, a modernization program will require major financial outlays, and while a hospital could be planned, constructed, and equipped for a quarter of a million dollars back in 1925, today that sum is barely enough to pay the architect's fee for the recently proposed outpatient facility!

ANACHRONISTIC BOARD

To face these problems is a hospital board of trustees, anachronistic in structure. It was approximately representative of the community's composition when it was set up half a century ago; however, political and socioeconomic relations have changed drastically in the intervening years. New groupings have arisen, reflecting changed conditions in the community. On the other hand, some of the old organizations are practically moribund and of no significance as far as their influence on Chinatown society is concerned.

Sometimes it is even questionable whether the trustees themselves are representing their organizations, as can be seen in the recent confused voting on the proposed outpatient clinic. Representatives from some organizations cast their votes contrary to the expressed wishes of their own board of directors, as if these individuals represented only themselves! Also, the events of the past few months have uncovered the fact that some trustees are not even familiar with the complex issues they are voting on; and what's more, they are unwilling to learn.

It is clear that some change must be made in this area to make the board more representative and knowledgeable, if the hospital is to be a genuine community-run institution.

NUMBERED DAYS

In 1968, the hospital was finally accredited by JCAH. Other small improvements have also been made. A plan was presented in 1966 to modernize the hospital; however, since the demise of this plan in 1970 because of failure to obtain Hill-Burton funding, there has been little or no long-range planning.

Many on the board of trustees appear to be mesmerized into a passive acceptance of the status quo, with a complacent attitude that if a problem is ignored, it will somehow go away. In the meantime, the hospital's days are numbered.

The Chinese Hospital fills a need in the Chinese community. It has served the people well for almost five decades. But it cannot continue to do so for too many more years without major changes. Some long-range goals are needed.

For the last two decades, the hospital has not been able to keep up with the latest developments in modern practice.

The need now is for men of vision to provide forward-looking leadership in this direction, not for men who will stoop to engage in petty personal politics to the detriment of the common good. The need is for men who will work for the benefit of the community, not for those who will seek positions on the hospital board for status, and yet be unwilling to do the work required to earn those positions.

Time is rapidly running out. The Chinese community has met challenges before and has overcome them. Can this be done again for Chinese Hospital?

(Mr. H. M. Lai is scheduled to speak on the history of Chinese Hospital at a "Chinese Hospital Forum" January 18, 1 p.m., at the Senior Citizens Center, 832 Kearny St. The entire lecture will be conducted in Chinese and is open to the public. Also on the agenda will be a discussion on the outpatient clinic, services of the hospital, and community input in the operation of the hospital. Future forums on the same topic in English are being planned —Ed.)

A side view of the present-day Chinese Hospital. (Connie Hwang photo)

HOSPITAL BOARD

(continued from page 1)

the matter up at the next Sam Yup meeting. After he departed, Hum called for a vote to elect a new chairman. When chairman Louie refused, Hum questioned his right to be chairman, at which point Louie took a swing at him and narrowly missed. With five board members physically restraining him, Louie finally closed the meeting.

LEGAL OPINION

According to Ronald Wong, staff attorney with Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, the legal opinion as to whether Young can be ousted from his board seat by Sam Yup will be rendered by the presiding judge of the municipal court at City Hall January 22 at 10 a.m.

A temporary restraining order preventing Sam Yup from ousting Young on grounds of violation of the association's by-laws was served to president Quock Friday evening. The association violated its by-laws when it did not file a formal complaing and did not have the full board review the case before ousting Young, said Wong.

Young is on welfare and therefore is eligible for legal aid from Neighborhood Legal Assistance.

Meanwhile, Sam Yup met Saturday, made formal charges against Young for not voting according to the association's wishes on hospital matters, and unanimously voted to have him removed from his position on the hospital board.

Asked how this recent, speedy action would affect the upcoming court suit, Attorney Ronald Wong replied that the judge will have to decide that January 22. —*J.Y.*

CHILDREN TO MARCH IN NEW YEAR PARADE

OAKLAND — The Chinese Year of the Tiger, 4672, will be welcomed January 26 in a celebration by hundreds of costumed young people marching in the annual Children's Chinese New Year Parade here.

And to reign over the colorful event, a princess will be crowned this week in ceremonies at the Lincoln elementary school in Oakland's Chinatown. The parade princess and two honor maids traditionally are selected in a contest among the school's first through third grade girls of Chinese descent.

The children's parade, which annually attracts close to a thousand young marchers, will be sponsored for the seventh year by the Lincoln Square Recreation Center Advisory Council and the Oakland Parks and Recreation Department.

Parade entries are still being accepted at the Lincoln Square Recreation Center, 11th and Alice streets.

The parade will start at 2 p.m. at the center and proceed through Oakland Chinatown to Jack London Square, where community dignitaries will occupy a reviewing stand.

S.F. MUSEUM OF ART FEATURES 25 ARTISTS

The San Francisco Museum of Art, Van Ness at McAllister, will be featuring drawings by 25 artists through March 3. This is the second of two graphics exhibitions presented by the Museum Intercommunity Exchange, a grant-supported program of the museum.

Among the featured artists are Charles Valoroso, Louvina Wong and Wayne Young. Museum hours are Tuesdays through Fridays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The exhibition is free.

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KRON SPOTLIGHTS NEW YEAR CUSTOMS

By RICHARD SPRINGER

Bay Area television stations customarily shuffle off during the Chinese New Year season to shoot their token footage of the Miss Chinatown Pageant and the big New Year's parade. Ignored are the significant, traditional customs that are observed by Chinese families.

Local KRON-TV, Channel 4, broke that sere tradition when they assigned reporter Suzanne Joe and Linda Yee to write and produce a special half-hour show that focuses on the traditions observed by Chinese during the New Year season.

"Low Foo Nin," or Year of the Tiger is a rare minority-produced special by a local TV station. The idea for the show was suggested by the two young women and they were given freedom to produce the kind of program they wanted. They were also given a high budget for a public affairs program.

KRON-TV producers Linda Yee (left) and Suzanne Joe watch for falling "li-see" (lucky money) to be dropped from the China Trade Center in response to the Y. C. Wong Gung Fu Club's lion dance. The two producers were filming "Low Foo Nin," a documentary on the celebration of Chinese New Year, to be shown Saturday, Jan. 19, at 6 p.m. on Channel 5. Master Y. C. Wong keeps his eyes on his lions to the right. (Raymond Choi photo)

WHIRLWIND

There was frantic preparation and then five days of whirlwind shooting, done almost entirely on location in San Francisco Chinatown. Featured is a Chinese family preparing the New Year meal and making an offering to their ancestors in a dining room altar. Also filmed was the Ngei Yeh Music Club rehearsing Chinese opera and the Y.C. Wong Gung Fu Club.

Interviews highlight the dying out of Chinese traditions through succeeding generations of Chinese-Americans. Young students with their rock bands and their desire to know more about their culture are juxtaposed against Chinese music and the older generation's hopes that the culture can be preserved.

"What started as a cultural show became a comment upon how our traditions are dying," says writer and host Suzanne Joe. Producer-writer Linda Yee feels they have created a document of some of the Chinese cultural traditions that still survive in 1974.

"CUT, FIRE"

Not all went smoothly during the shooting. The family that had agreed to be filmed preparing the New Year's meal dropped out two days before filming was to begin. The widow of the late Johnny Kan helped out and found a last minute replacement. During the worship scene, the altar caught fire, leading Miss Yee to utter dramatically, "Cut, fire."

Rain pelted down to interrupt outdoor shooting and both young women caught colds. Traffic in Chinatown disrupted filming and the white, documentary photographer, Dick Williams, got some suspicious looks from Chinatown residents, who were placated when they saw two Chinese faces tagging along behind.

The editing of the film, which airs this Saturday on Channel 4 at 6 P.M. and which will be simulcast by Katherine Wong of the Chinese Media Committee on KRON-FM (96.5), had not been completed by press time, but previews were scheduled for Thursday.

Advisors for the show are Polly Quan and Wu Hei-tak. Those interviewed include Sam Yuen, George Chinn, Judge Harry Low and Ed Chen. Hopefully, the special will lead the way to more independent specials by local Asian station and non-station talent.

HOSPITAL AUXILIARY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Chinese Hospital Auxiliary has announced its new officers for 1974: Mrs. Rolland Lowe, president; Mrs. Thomas Hum, vice president; Mrs. David Yee, recording secretary; Mrs. West Woon, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Ronald Ong, treasurer.

ANTIOCH SCHOOL OF LAW

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The Antioch School of Law in Washington, D.C. is actively recruiting Asian-American students to enter the School in September 1974. The School, the nation's first law school to incorporate a law firm -- the Urban Law Institute -- at the core of its academic program, emphasizes a clinical approach to the study of law, where the students learn by doing. Students are actively involved in serving the poor in Washington at the same time they work towards the Juris Doctorate degree. Also offered is a comprehensive fourteen to eighteen month legal technician program for certifying successful graduates in assisting attorneys.

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For more information, application or financial aid materials, contact the Admissions Office, 1624 Crescent Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

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lm: "Shenyang Acrobatic
oupe" from the People's Repub-
l of China, at 155 Dwinelle Hall,
: Berkeley. Donation: $1.50
neral, $1 student.

KSFO EXAMINES CHINESE NEW YEAR

Chinese New Year is the subject Julia Hare's "Special Report" KSFO radio during the week of nuary 21–27. Broadcast times r the two-minute segments are on.–Fri., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 n.; Sat., 12 noon, 6 p.m. and 9 n.; and Sun., 12 noon, 5 p.m., d 9 p.m.

PERALTA OFFERS EVENING CLASSES

OAKLAND — Ethnic studies, eral arts, business, fine arts, mu-, and conversational Spanish are ening courses North Peralta Com-nity College will offer at its w extension, 2000 Hearst St., me January 24.

Classes will also continue at the llege's central location, 5714 ove St. For more information, l 655-6110.

ANEY COLLEGE GIVES CHINESE MUSIC CLASS

OAKLAND — Laney College is ering an extension course in inese instrumental music begin-g January 28. Registration is January 24 and 25 and the cost $2. The instructor is Sherlyn ew, who will teach guitar, flute, e, and string violin as well as er instruments.

CANADIAN LEADERS VISIT TAIPEI

AIPEI — For the first time ce Canada recognized the Pe-g government three years ago, mbers of the Canadian govern-nt visited Taipei for informal lomatic exchange. Four mem-s of the House of Commons ar-d January 6 for a four-day t to discuss trade, health, and eries.

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FRI., JAN. 18, 6:45 & 9:30 P.M.
Film: Hiroshi Inagaki's "Kojiro" at Wheeler Auditorium, UC Berkeley. $1.50 general, $1.25 with discount card.

FRI. & SAT., JAN. 18 & 19, 7 P.M. (IN CHINESE)
SUN., JAN. 20, 3 P.M. (IN ENGLISH)
Slide talk on Shen-Yang province in China by Richard Ching, at the Asian Community Center, 846 Kearny St. Admission free but donations welcomed.

SAT., JAN. 19, 10 A.M.–3 P.M.
Tutorial workshop at Commodore Stockton Elementary School auditorium, 950 Clay St.

SAT., JAN. 19
1974 Miss Los Angeles Chinatown Pageant and Coronation at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel.

SAT. & SUN., JAN. 19 & 20; FRI.–SUN., JAN. 25–27
Festivities and celebration of year 4672, "Year of the Valiant Tiger," in Los Angeles Chinatown. Sponsored by Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles.

SAT., JAN. 19, 10:30 A.M.
Fourth annual baby show (children between 1 and 6 compete for the titles of baby king and queen) at the Chung Wah Chinese School in L.A. Info: (213) 628-1828.

SUN., JAN. 20, NOON
Fashion show-luncheon, "Oriental Expressions," by the Los Angeles Chinese Drum and Bugle Corps in honor of the Chinese New Year 4672 of the Valiant Tiger, at the Hollywood Palladium. Reservations and info: (213) 295-0616 or (714) 842-4978. Proceeds to the corps.

MON., JAN. 21, 10 A.M.-5 P.M.
Opening of the Year of the Tiger Display, first floor at the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, Golden Gate Park. Info: 558-2993. Free.

OAKLAND YWCA OFFERS WINTER FEST, CLASSES

OAKLAND—The Oakland YWCA, 1515 Webster St., is now offering classes and a Chinese festival as part of its winter program.

International folk dance, loom weaving, stretch gym, noon-time ballet, and Asian martial arts are some of the classes offered. Registration begins now and classes start January 21.

The four-day festival, starting February 17, will include Chinese folk dance, a fashion show, an art exhibition, and slides and movies about China and Taiwan.

For more information, call 451-7900.

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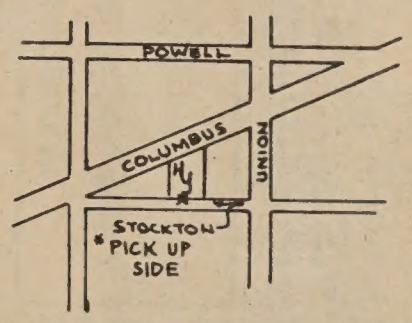

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東華醫院的過去現在與未來

華埠支持擴建東華醫院的熱心人士，將定期一月十八日（星期五）下午一時，假座「耆英會」舉行一項有關東華醫院的座談會，屆時由麥禮謙君講述該院的歷史，座談會用中文討論。

以下是麥君講稿的撮要：

東華醫院是全美華人唯一的僑立醫院，成立於四十八年前。當十九世紀時代，華人來美，備受種族歧視，對醫藥福利上的照顧更形缺乏，最早於一八五零年間，華人只得組織「會館」來幫助僑民，利用旅館作醫院，當時叫作「太平房」，但規模簡陋，服務範圍不大。

到了一八七零年間中期，中華會館的董事們以香港東華醫院於一八七二年成立，對服務街坊甚爲成功，乃與清廷的駐美大使諮商，并通過香港東華醫院的協助，逐步計劃在美國設立一華人醫院。

一八九九年，由中西二十一個團體組成的集團進行在三藩市華埠設立一醫院，名爲「仁濟醫院」，全部施行西醫西藥治療，但未爲華人所接受。約一年後，由當時的中國領事何佑及中華會館聯合組成一「東華醫局」，於一九零零年二月六日開幕，初時地點在沙加緬度街八二八號，一九零六年三藩市大地震後遷往吐靈頓街十四號，這算得上是「東華醫院」的前身。

東華醫局爲了適應華人環境，內設中西醫生，任由病人選擇，成立了差不多二十年，但因醫局地方狹小，面積爲廿五尺闊六十尺長，而且設備未週，所以當時由中華會館發起籌募運動，進行擴建醫院，共籌得二萬元，到了一九二零年，并由僑社十五個團體派出代表，把擴建計劃强化，準備建築一座規模較現代化的華人醫院。

一九二二年十月，擴建計劃已有頭緒，那代表僑社的十五個團體包括中華總會館，寧陽總會館，肇慶總會館，合和總會館，岡州總會館，陽和總會館，三邑總會館，人和總會館，同源會，中華總商會，華人基督教聯會，男青年會，中國國民黨，憲政黨，致公堂等更積極籌款，以二十萬元爲目標。翌年（一九二三）八月，以一萬零五百元購下現在東華醫院新址，并由陳樂生牧師主持籌募大計，到了一九二五年初，達到了籌款的目標。

但建築進行則於一九二四年開始，一年後完成，東華醫院正式開幕的日期是一九二五年四月十八日，全僑歡欣，慶祝節目，連續一週。

新建東華醫院落成未久，爲期不過半年，因捐款都用作建費，而行政費用缺乏，造成員工紛紛辭職，中華會館不得不籌款維持，而香港東華醫院及廣東銀行并購入息樓以維持其日常經費。

一九二八年，東華醫院組織了一個院費維持委員會，在農曆新年期間舉行舞獅籌款，甚獲成功，此舉一直繼續到現在，作爲東華醫院每年籌善款主要活動之一。

在美國一九三零年不景氣時代，東華醫院的捐款大量下降，接着抗戰軍興，華僑又爲抗日籌款，東華醫院乃陷于經費困難危機中，幸僑社支助，得以渡過難關。

第二次世界大戰結束，東華醫院善款及收入大增，一九四一年三月，且把全部債務清償，一九四五年的年結，有了二萬三千元的盈餘。

到了現在，東華醫院因爲開銷浩繁，收入僅可維持，幸有十二座樓業收租，每年還略有盈餘，但因時代進步，醫院設備顯然落後，一份一九六二年的「安德遜報告」，東華醫院已不合聯邦所規定標準，省工程處亦派員堪察，醫院建築亦未符合地震及火災安全水準。

東華醫院重建或擴建，乃當前急務，所以該院董事局數年來都在籌辦這一重大計劃，但最近因擴建問題鬧出是非，發生阻力，引起全僑注意，大家都希望這個爲華人服務了五十年的東華醫院將獲新生。

（關宇譯）

一九二五年東華醫院開幕時攝。

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K. L. Woo, Vice President & Manager

真理隨筆

副主席

余卓雄

這一天，嘉勵從學校回家，輕輕地推開門，沒有嚷肚子餓。反之，她眼裏充滿了光芒，對媽媽說：「我是一個副主席！」

我們不過是一個很平凡的家庭，從來沒有政治的野心，一向祇是規規矩矩的投投票，何來「僅居次位」的副主席？然而這是鐵一般的事實。

「媽，眞的。」嘉勵要加深我們的信念。

「這眞使我們蓬篳生輝了。」太太幾乎歡喜得流下眼淚。

嘉勵才進二年級，沙敏夫人便給她三年級的家課，但是這不像被選爲副主席的理由。「誰是正主席啊？」媽媽問，希望在其中找出一個「咸慶得人」的公意。

「當然是男的。」嘉勵「理所當然」地回答，一面去扭開電視機。男性社會的現象，有些是女人們所寵壞使然。

「嘉勵，副主席的工作是甚麼？」我故意問她，要使她認眞的看見自己的重要性。

「很容易。」她早已胸有成竹。「管理秩序啦。在操場上排隊要領先，在課室裏帮助沙敏夫人，還要看看所有的孩子們是否全部躺下小睡。哦，最要緊的，正主席不在，我有全權指揮。」

奇蹟來了，副主席的生活從此過得很嚴肅，她要做個模範。晚上鐘點一到，爲了聲譽，上床睡覺比前更爲敏捷。

那時候，美國正陷入歷史上空前未有的道德危機，局面十分混亂，正副總統被嫌貪污舞弊。下午四時，太太帶了嘉勵去見醫生，車走在路上，特別的緩慢，因爲她發高熱，喉嚨紅腫。收音機宣佈說：「艾紐副總統因貪污案已經引咎辭職……」。

坐在後座的小病人突然精神一振，「媽，是說我呢。」

副主席或副總統，在英文都是一樣，但是在七歲的女孩來說，她沒法理解她和艾紐的情況有何不同，她却感到自己是個名人：「連收音機都注意到我了。」於是她對那「一半欽定，一半民主」的地位更感可貴。

和艾紐同時的不幸，嘉勵染了白喉症。醫生囑咐說在六尺以內，兒童不得接近，她便在家中住了十五天。更不幸的是，二年級一天不可以陷入「無政府狀態」，就是副座也然，沙敏夫人便下令改選，嘉勵的副主席也隨風而逝，成爲這個小生命中光榮的一頁歷史了。

「我被革職了。」病後還弱的聲音，很使父母同情。

「這不是革職！」我安慰她。「你沒有做錯事。」

「還有下一次的機會呢。」太太也滿有把握地說。「你用心做功課。」

「單是成績好也不行，」嘉勵若有所悟地道：「還要有好身體，做好人。」

做好人！多麼崇高的政治家的條件。

電視新聞報告播出彈劾尼克遜總統的可能性。

我問嘉勵：「你知道甚麼是彈劾麼？」

她却反問道：「他是誰？」

我對這個問題深抱歉意，實在不應該把時代的負担加諸她的心上，她曾被解職，足夠苦悶一個時期了。

深秋，金山多風雨，課室的兩扇玻璃窗門被吹爛了，碎片射在孩子們身上，一時哭聲四起，嘉勵說她沒有哭出來，她還記得副主席應有的鎮靜與勇敢。

太太在聽完她述說白天的驚險經歷以後，離開她的睡房。嘉勵忽然提醒媽媽的一件疏忽：「你忘記了吻我晚安。」

因爲我們說過，做好人，有獎賞。

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台灣的「內順」（上）

關宇

東行再筆之四

從十月八日至十五日，我們留在台灣的時間恰好一週。

我曾徵詢過好幾個同行遊客的意見，他們都認爲台灣是最佳的旅遊地區，理由是：

（一）物價穩定，縱有波動，動率很微，拿美金在這裏用還算有價，因爲貶值不多。

（二）人情味厚，溫暖了海外遊子的心，凡到過台灣的人，總還想再去一次。

（三）治安良好，可放胆過夜生活，也可放胆坐計程車到各地去，沒有在香港或曼谷到處見到「提防小手」的威脅。

（四）風景秀麗，有山有水，可看到大自然的神奇，也可欣賞寧靜的海灘和湖光山色。

無疑地，近年台灣的建設和經濟長成，都在突飛猛進，旅遊觀光事業的發展，更一日千里，儘管國際情勢逆轉，但人民生活安定，確顯示了「外逆內順」的現象。

既然旅遊是「無烟卤工業」，遊客的增加，套取外匯數目字不小，且對商業的繁榮有着直接關係。目前台灣共有觀光旅店一百零一家，共約一萬一千個房間。遊客每年均在增加，平均增長率爲百分之十五，估計今年可達七十五萬人，明年八十五萬，後年便滿一百萬人了。

遊客在台的消費，據觀光局估計，由今年一月至十月共約一億餘萬元。（具體點說，這筆欵可建築台北最豪華的國賓大飯店二十座）。由於遊客每年增加，顯然觀光旅店不足應付，尤其是今年十月，歸國僑胞達一萬二千多人，我留台期間，恰逢「雙十節」，確是處處旅店客滿，大約以目前情勢看，台灣每年需增建旅舍一千五百個房間才能應付擠擁的遊客。

但台灣目前正在施行限建政策，四層樓以上的大厦不得建造，使重要的建築材料如水泥、鋼鐵、磚石、玻璃、塑膠管等得在管制下以應公共工程之用。這一管制無疑地對「旅店不足」不能解決，而會傷「觀光事業」元氣的。

十月期間，華僑在台灣備受優待，除僑委會特設「接待處」加強服務外，對於慶典酒會康樂活動等均有專車免費接送，又舉辦南下列車參觀節目。慶典期間，台北市各電影院都半價優待僑胞，有些歌廳也收八折票價歡迎僑胞入座，所以十月份特別吸引更多的海外僑胞回國。

台灣光復廿八年來，人民在衣食住行方面都有極顯著的進步。國民平均收入，一九七二年較一九四六年增加了八點七倍，農業生產增加五倍，工業生產增加了七十五倍。台灣電視公司於一九六二年成立時，台灣地區僅有電視機二千多座，但到了一九七二年已增加至八十三萬五千座，今年更創下一百萬座的紀錄，平均每戶人家都有一座電視機。

國民教育的普及，也是台灣進步的另一表象。一九四七年的國民小學就學率是百分之七一點三，一九七二年已增至百分之九十八，國民中學的就學率則達百分之八十二點三。

爲了應付國際的逆轉形勢，台灣當局不得不採取「政經分離」政策，最顯著的例子是和日本的關係，自從東京和北京建交以後，一年來台日間的經濟貿易數字反而大爲增加。由一月至八月間，雙方貿易總額達十三億四千一百萬美元，日本輸台總值爲八億六千一百萬美元，較去年未斷交前的同期間增加了百分之四十，而由台灣輸往日本的總額則爲四億七千九百萬元，較去年同期間增加了百分之一百二十八。

台灣的經濟進步，刺激地方繁榮，這是必然的現象，但在這繁榮的背後，有沒有問題？在一片「內順」形勢下有無隱憂？因爲繁榮有畸形的繁榮，「內順」局面可能造成人民躭於安樂，自我陶醉，缺乏對世局的醒覺，所以行政院長蔣經國說過，他一聽人家說台灣是世外桃源、有豪華旅社、汽車，就令他有心驚胆跳的感覺。

短聞

＊能源危機影響灣區失業增加

據省職業發展局報告，上月能源危機影響，灣區失業約二千六百人，此爲北加失業三千六百人中之一部份，上月全省失業約達一萬人，惟主持北加失業之官員尼杜稱，能源危機祇造成北加失業約百分之四。

＊百種暢銷藥品須列價格懸貼

從元旦起，加省很多家西藥房已開始將一百種最暢銷的藥品價格，列表置於店中，使各購藥者能比較價錢。加省顧客事務署已刊印大量十七寸乘廿八寸的巨型海報，分別派與各西藥店懸掛。

一些抗生素、利尿劑、糖尿病藥、止痛劑、安眠藥、鎮靜藥品、避孕丸，等均須將價格列出，以作比較。

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新台幣匯率爲二元五角五元美鈔換一百元，港幣則一百元換二十元美鈔，香港地區可電匯，餘均空郵匯交。

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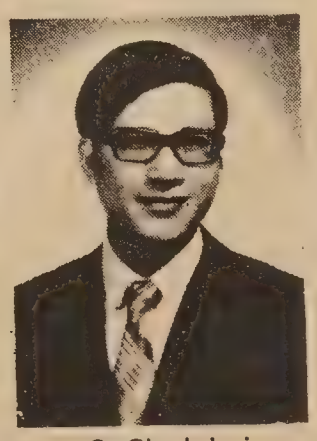

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東北衛生服務處 服務華埠第四年

東北衛生服務處一個由聯邦政府撥款支持的五年衛生服務計劃，現已進入第四個年頭。此為華埠之六千餘新移民，老年人及貧苦大眾而設的衛生組織已表明華埠對健康服務的需要。

東北衛生服務處係在一九六六年聯邦政府的經濟發展局（ＯＥＯ）推行的改善全國貧民區醫療計劃下產生的，由東華醫院負責創立和策劃，聯邦衛生教育福利部管轄的醫療中心。

一位兒科醫生關郭太乙說服務處的服務對象是華埠的貧苦大眾，本身無健康保險又無資格參加國家或加省保健計劃者，服務處提供免費的醫藥和牙科等服務。宅雖對華埠的居民作出一定的貢獻，但其組織及行政各方面存在的困難仍甚多。主要的問題出在病人的身上，據醫務主任胡銘輝稱本病人多對服務處的服務本質認識不深，往往不能或不願接受有效的醫治，很多人認為接受免費不體面的，因此不願來服務處求診。加上有些病人對服務處沒有信心或是存有偏見增加了困難，病人恐怕到服務處去像貨物在工廠的裝配綫上一樣得不到個別的照顧，胡銘醫生說推行健康教育使病者明瞭到應享的權利及懂得基本的保健常識，在整個華埠的健康計劃中是很重要的一環。

服務處面臨的另一大問題是怎樣去和華埠的私家醫生加強合作。行政主任林國璋表示：因為華埠的私家醫生眾多，形成一種特殊的情況，所以在服務處成立之初，決定採用一種所謂「公私合營、頭數付款」的方式，由服務處介紹病人到各私家醫生處診治，百分之七十五之醫藥費由服務處代付，餘下費用私家醫生同意免收。服務處採取此措施目的，是讓更多的病者受益及避免剝奪私家醫生的門診生意。目前據統計有七成在服務處登記的病人是由私家醫生代為診治的，在這方

約七萬餘元。但這種安排仍未能達到盡善盡美，有時過多病人到私家醫生求診，使服務處付擔額外的支出，有時病人人數不足，影響私家醫生的收入引起不滿。

此外，一位內科醫生溫榮邦說在服務處建立一個統一的病人檔案殊不容易因為多數病人由個別私家醫生代為診治病人的紀錄分散各處，不同的醫生需要查看病情紀錄則要得病人簽名同意，手續麻煩，林主任表示服務處要在改善處理紀錄方面下工夫。

另外服務處也要應付頂頭上司衛生教育福利部的諸多限制。在過去ＨＥＷ曾施壓力硬性規定在服務處登記的病人的限額及不准病人留醫等。往往ＨＥＷ訂下的條例和華埠的環境不相符，在提供醫療服務上，林主任表示服務處常有被束手縛腳之感。

服務處現有七十餘名行政及醫務人員包括十四名普通科醫生及四十名專科醫生，另外服務處派遣數隊社會健康指導員到華埠各處進行家庭探訪主要是推行家庭衛生及營養教育。聯邦政府通過ＨＥＷ每年撥款一百三十餘萬元支持此龐大的醫療計劃，服務處和各衛生機構皆

北精神健康中心，衛生第四分局及安樂居等。

服務處董事局的成員包括社區代表，醫療專業人員及接受服務的各界人士，以期達到共同管理的目的。服務處另部及申訴委員小組等各行政部門。

在談及服務處的未來計劃，胡銘醫生說爭取華埠居民的更大力支持及得聯邦政府繼續撥款是為當務之急需，他

月起開始一項「共同付款」計劃，由經濟能力較佳的病人和服務共同擔負醫藥費用。胡銘醫生認為這一來服務處能夠擴大服務的範圍造福更多僑胞。（原文刊英文

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不必爲「年號」勞心

在中國，以往歷朝帝王即位時立一個「年號」。自漢朝開始，一個皇帝可能有多個年號。如漢武帝有十一個年號（建元、元光、元朔、元狩、元鼎、元封、太初、天漢、太始、征和、後元），每年號使用兩年至七年不等，又如唐高宗有年號十四個，武則天在位二十一年有年號十八個。但後來到了明清兩代，除了明成祖和清太宗各有兩個年號外（成祖用太祖朱元璋的洪武年號三十五年後改永樂，太宗用了天聰年號十年後改崇德），都是用一帝一年號的制度。因爲這樣，所以從前變換年號使人意味到不是改換朝代便是有新君即位。

這二十多年來，爲了中國政局的影響，使海外華人對「年號」問題特別敏感。因爲有些人會說這與華僑效忠某一中國政府有關。不錯，現在仍持有中國護照的華僑有責任和祖國保持一定的聯繫。遇節日時懸中國旗，通信時用中國年曆，這是我們都能明白的。但對已入美籍的華人說來，我們早已下決心以此邦爲家，做這裡的公民，自然也會用這邊的曆法。在美華人實不必爲「年號」問題勞心。

華埠社會雖然複雜，在社區問題上要爭辯的地方也很多，但我們不應看重年號這問題，社團中更不應爲年號問題而糾紛分裂，費時耗力，因爲：

㈠在美國採用「公元」而不用「中華民國某年」並不一定表示對中華民國有成見，衆所週知，中華民國是在孫中山先生領導下推翻滿清而創立的。在美華人不論思想傾向如何，對孫先生均極景仰。民國成立後的數十年，中國人民歷盡不少患難，對這一時代的評價也許各持己見。但我們不能否認民國的存在，時至今天，北京出版的書籍在刊出歷史年代表時也還是照刊「中華民國」的。

㈡採用「中華民國」國號也不見得是擁護國民政府。

很多人還記得抗戰時期汪精衛的南京政權，他們也不是用這國號和青天白日滿地紅旗嗎？

在歐美國家中用的西曆紀元，亦叫公元，是以耶穌誕生的一年爲元年。換句話說：採用公元也不一定表示某人是信奉耶穌的虔誠教徒。

㈢世界各地華文報刊雜誌已漸轉用當地曆法。如在日本的用天王裕仁的年號昭和，在泰國和緬甸的用佛曆。其他各地採用公元的較多。

這傾向以香港除外，但香港因爲是一個殖民地，向有宅特殊的政治問題。試問我們在民主自由的美國，何必沾染香港的問題，香港的煩惱？

＊　＊　＊

但最主要的理由還是「入鄉隨俗」。我們不見在美國的歐洲裔人用祖國的國號年號，也不見墨裔人用他們祖輩傳下來的古舊曆法，在美華人實不宜在年號上獨樹一幟。

美國通行西曆紀元已久。我們採用公元是合情合理的。

（劉池光）

短聞

＊加省汽油公司紛紛宣佈加價

加省美孚，蜆殼及加省夭寅石油公司，日前聯合宣佈，將汽油批發價格，一致提高，將引起各地石油站，普遍的加價，使駕車人士，又要負擔日漸昂貴的汽油費，相信將會增加四至六仙左右，至三月時將會增加至十仙。

＊李裕生任駐本市總領事

自段昌智總領事調職後，遺缺由洪讀領事代署多月，刻國府外交部已派出李裕生爲駐舊金山總領事。查李總領事，係湖南省人，畢業於長沙湘雅中學及湖南大學，自入外交部服務後，先後曾任岷尼拉及東京大使館領事部主任，舍路總領事，後又調返外交部任南美司司長及行政院第二組組長等職。

太平洋經濟

太平洋經濟評論　第11卷113號
昭和四十八年一月十五日發行
定價　一五〇圓（送料別）
發行人　于斌
編集人　李國卿
發所行　太平洋經濟文化企業株式會社
東京都港區新橋二—二三—二（太平大廈）
電話（四三四）二七九四

佛曆二五一六年十二月廿一日

京華日報

（第一六三五號）
今天出紙五大張
京華報業有限公司發行
社長 總編輯 督印人
林志昂
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電話：214181 214182
信箱：716—238
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นายประสิทธิ์ ศิริวารีเวส
บรรณาธิการ ผู้พิมพ์ ผู้โฆษณา
สำนักงานและพิมพ์ที่
บริษัท หนังสือพิมพ์ศิรินคร จำกัด
เลขที่ 108 ถนนเสือป่า
กรุงเทพมหานคร
โทร: 214181-214182
ตู้ป.ณ. 238-716
วันที่ 21 ธันวาคม 2516

星暹日報

一九七三年十二月二十一日　星期五

（第六九六五號）
今天出紙四大張半
星系報業（泰國）有限公司發行
社長 李益森
總編輯督印人 張藝光
泰京石龍軍路二六七號
267 NEW ROAD BANGKOK
電話：226601—4
電報掛號 "STARNEWS"
หนังสือพิมพ์ ซิงเสียนเยอะเป้า
นายมิ้ง แซ่เตีย บรรณาธิการ
ผู้พิมพ์ผู้โฆษณา
สำนักงานและพิมพ์ที่
บริษัทซิงเป้าอะมัลกะเมทเต็ด (ไทย) จำกัด
267 ถนนเจริญกรุง
กรุงเทพมหานคร
วันที่ 21 ธันวาคม 2516

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金山客批世情

大被同眠

加拿大「國家研究委員會」之艾佛博士，認爲多人同睡一室可減少開暖氣，以節能源。

金山客曰：若是，「大被同眠」，並無可非議。

解甲

法國慶祝和平紀念日，爲節省汽油，取消裝甲車巡遊。

金山客曰：既慶「和平」，宜其取消裝甲車也。此之謂「解甲」。

古風與詩意

加省公用事業委員會促請省民節約能源，以冷水洗手，減看電視節目，提早上床……

金山客曰：此等獻議，甚饒古風，如能以洋燭代電燈，豈非更富詩意？

大車

聯邦省市大官員，爲倡導節省汽油，改用大車爲小車。

金山客曰：吾等小市民爲响應節省汽油運動，則應由坐小汽車改乘大汽車（巴士）。

冷酷無情

自動溶冰之「冰箱」，用電較普通「冰箱」多出百

金山客曰：對消費者而言，確屬「冷酷無情」。

得啖笑■■■

現場錄音

安全之計

小童：婆婆，食粒花生嗎？

老婦：我都八十幾歲人咯，邊度重有牙食花生啦，總算你呢個細佬幾乖！

小童：咁我就放心咯，唔該你同我揸住呢包花生，等我玩完交番俾我啦。

台灣旅團案 祝康彥敗訴

（屋崙訊）上月十七日亞拉密打縣最高法院那格拉法官在審訊一宗「台灣學習旅行團」案件中，宣佈該團組織者祝康彥敗訴，並要祝君向原告人旅行團團員盧仲河賠償二百元，向黃金就賠償二百元，及向鄧趙妙嫺賠償九十元。

原告人盧君等說祝康彥以屋崙華人服務社名義在一九七二年組織台灣學習旅行團。在費用中包括各種旅遊節目，在台住所及交通。但抵台後發現祝君未作安排，該團團員要另付費用以應急需。

鄧夫人說：「我們要在學生宿舍中住三天，房間有蟑螂及異味。」

在六星期中，他們若不向航空公司補票，期間只得常常轉移居住地方。

當這團回美後，憤怒的團員要求祝康彥解釋，祝君寫給他們一張字據，承認這旅行有「不幸的災禍」，並願補償各人損失。但後來祝君未向團員賠償。部份團員在小額債權法庭控訴祝君得直，由祝君賠償原告人等共一千五百元。

及後祝君不服，再向法庭上訴，謂他所以組織台灣旅行團，其動機實爲公衆服務，他本人並未得益分文。已作的部份賠償乃出自個人之道義感，在審訊時雙方律師進行劇烈之辯論，團員律師要查祝君學歷文件及質問其曾否作過有「道義感」之事。至此法官認爲祝君學歷與此案無關，判祝君再在十天內交出。

據查美國醫師協會透露祝君並未在台灣獲醫學博士學位，前美陸軍軍醫部亦曾因祝君冒醫學博士銜而把他革出。

一九七二年九月灣區雙語教育協會認祝君無工作表現而撤去其中文部主任職。同年十一月屋崙華人服務社因祝君拒絕公佈任內工作而撤去其主任一職，時至今天，其是否領有哲學博士一銜仍爲人所疑。

（原刊東西報一月九日

今日美國雖呈低調但亦具其樂觀一面

（上接中文版首頁）

加之收入來購食品，并不見貴而且經常買到。

對外貿易方面，美國已趨平衡，這是成功的一面，輸出之農產品，爲空前所未有之最高數量，較十年前增加三倍，總值達一百七十億元，對饑饉之世界，貢獻甚大，預計一九七四年將會值二百億元。

國內方面，青年們破壞手段已收斂了，校園風暴早已平靖，青年學生已轉向較有建設性的活動。

黑人生活及經濟力量政治力量都有改變，去年大城市羅省和積彩選出黑人市長。

越戰陰影已消除，美國與共產國家關係改進，老年人之社會安全福利增加，人民健康保障有了新的進步，吸毒人數漸減，到教堂去聽道的人數增加，這些都是美國近年間發生的現象，這是好的一面，也是樂觀的一面。

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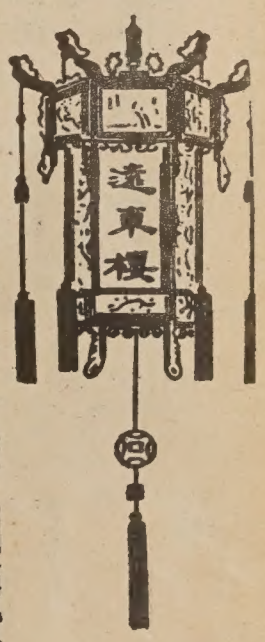

SPECIAL HEALTH ISSUE

EAST WEST 東西報

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但亦具其樂觀一面

一九七四年來臨，美國人民一片低調，政治方面有未了之水閘案，經濟方面通貨膨脹未已，股票市場黯霾無光。而民生方面，更遭受能源危機打擊，物價高漲，凡此種種，不論經濟專家也好，普通人民也好，對這一新的年頭，總不會樂觀的。

其實美國爲世界上首富之國家，遭受困難雖有，但將會化險爲夷的，由於人民教育水準高，富守法精神，經濟背景豐厚，目前的社會危機將會渡過的。

而且美國當前除了遭受世界性的難題外，也有其自身樂觀的一面，例如通貨膨脹，歐陸尤甚，美元雖自動一再貶值，但目前仍爲世界上最强勁的貨幣。物價高漲，美國也落在許多國家之後，根據「國際商業處」以全世界具代表性之四十六個城市作統計，生活程度最高者爲東京，美國之芝加哥名列第十二位，紐約列第十四位，三藩市列第十六位。

若以人民生活水準而論，美國則冠全球，人民個人財富共達二萬億元，而銀行存款則達六千億元，都是超過世界上任何一個國家的，一個中等家庭收入，一九七三年爲十年前之一倍，現在平均每一中等家庭年入一萬三千元。

美國雖將面臨嚴重之失業問題，但目前就業人數仍爲空前之高，共達八千六百萬人。

食品價格雖不斷高漲，但目前尚未有短缺現象，換句話說，以增

（下轉第十五頁）

發揚中國醫藥傳統

在華人社會中，我們看到中國藥材、成藥、藥酒大批進口，中醫到美國開業的比前更多。華文報章刊載與醫藥有關的廣告也日見增多。可見中國傳統醫藥與在美華人關係的密切。

中國醫藥數千年來造福人群，其醫術與藥

惜近百年來中國深受外內患難，使一般人不但有崇洋的心理，還全盤否定中國醫藥傳統，不知中國醫藥實是一個寶藏，對科學昌明的西方社會仍可作極大的貢獻。

可是在美國社會中，很多人仍認爲中國醫學是神祕的，不可思議的，他們對針灸、跌打、及其他中國醫術仍存懷疑及好奇的心理。因此我們認爲：美國社會對中國醫藥的歧視是不合理的！一般美國人對這方面的誤解是不健康的！

我們主張有關方面設立中醫考試制度，這

居民塡入息稅用電話獲協助

頃據聯邦內稅局消息，凡塡報去年個人入息稅時若遇有困難，可利用電話向該局獲得免費協助。

三藩市區居民若需此項協助，可直接撥電話號碼五五六—一〇四〇，或親往本市高頓基亞運由四五〇號該稅務局詢問，該局自有經驗豐富職員解答各位之問題。

東華醫院擴建

各界開座談會

本月十八日（星期五）下午一時，在堅尼街八三二號耆英會會址，將舉行一個有關東華醫院的座談會，這個座談會是由各團體及關心東華醫院各界人士聯合召開的，座談會的內容，將包括：㈠東華醫院的歷史。㈡東華醫院的醫藥服務及社區需要。㈢東華醫院的組織結構及將來的發展等等。每個專題均有專人先作報告，然後大家討論，發表意見，東華醫院擴建醫療中心事，關係到全僑利益，希望各界人士屆時踴躍參加。

又訊：第九號電視台，定於一月十七日（星期四）下午六時，播映有關東華醫院的特別節目。

樣不但給病者有所保障，還能給這一專業保持一定的水準。

在市面上少不免有僞藥劣貨的出現，我們認爲社區人士應與政府合作，設法取締不法商人，以免華埠居民受騙受害。

我們認爲要發揚中國醫藥傳統，只在華人社會中搖旗吶喊仍是不夠的。主要的還是要鼓勵一些醫療中心或醫學院設立中國醫藥研究部門。使中國醫術成爲醫學院中必修課程，使所有醫師都能有機會學習中國醫術。

華人社會中更可利用其特殊情況，試行中西醫合作診治，在美國醫界起一個示範的作用。在華埠居民對中西醫都有一定的信任的今天，這類合作診治將爲大多數人所歡迎。

讓我們珍惜這濟世的寶藏，一同發揚中國醫藥傳統！（劉池光）

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